HOYT'S MADISON SQUARE THEATRE-8:30-A Trip KOSTER & BIAL'S 2:30 8 Vandeville MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN-Vaudeville MANHATTAN BEACH-Storming of Vicksburg. NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN-Exhibition. POLO GROUNDS-4-Baseball. 53D-6T. AND 7TH-AVE.-Dore Gallety.

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# New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 1, 1893.

## TEN PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-It is said that France will not raise the blockade of Siam until all her demands are complied with: Admiral Humann's course causes increased uncasiness in Bangkok. === The retatta of the Royal London Yacht Club was won by the Britannia, with the Valkyrie second and the Navahoe third. ==== Reports from Russia show that the ravages of cholera are increasing in several provinces. - Messrs. Fisher and Logan apologized for their part in the riot in the House Mr. Edmund Yates writes of the World of London

Domestic.-Banks in Oregon, Wisconsin, Illinois, lowa, Ohio and New-York failed. === Delegat's gathered in Chicago for the silver convention. Many mills and factories, including the big Amoskeag mills at Manchester, N. H., shut down. declining to modify his order of July 13 regarding the authentication by the customs authorities of certificates of identification issued by the Chinese Censul at New-York. === It was "Engineers' sire to maintain the parity between gold and Day" at the World's Fair ; the National Commission adopted a resolution on the death of ex-Senator McNaughton; the Clingman case went over in Judge Stein's court. --- The University Extension conference began at Chautauqua. == Thirteenth Regiment men arrived at the State Camp

City and Suburban-A runaway Broadway cable car swept everything before it from Fourteenth to Thirty-first-st. === Fraud was suspected in the building of a police court in Brooklyn; it was estimated to cost \$6,500 and has cost \$20,600. ... Collector Kilbreth made his first visit to the Custom-House, and was received Winners at Monby Collector Hendricks. mouth: Lountaka, Pickpocket, Terrapin, Aloha, Gaetus, Stonenellie. - The Giants received their first coat of whitewash, losing an important game to the Bridegrooms by 3 to 0, === Stocks dull and irregular, opening with sharp declines and ending, as a rule with small gains. Western Union exceptionally gained 3.5-8 per cent. The closing was fairly firm. Money on call early loaned at 1-8 premium, but afterward the rate fell to legal interest.

The weather indications for to-day: weather, stationary temperature. Temperature Highest, 85 degrees; lowest, 71; yesterday : average, 77 1-8.

Persons going out of town for the summer can have the Daily and Sunday Tribune mailed to them for \$1 00 per month, or \$2 50 for three months. Travellers in Europe can receive The Tribune during their absence for \$1 65 per month, foreign postage paid, or \$4 45 for three months. The address of the paper will be changed as often as desired.

Another instance of defiance of law by Brocklyn officials has been revealed. The estimated cost of fitting up a police court was 86,500, but the work was ordered by the Aldermen to be done without public competition. When completed, bills for \$20,000 were sent in. So far the proceedings are characteristic; the next step was perhaps not less so. The alarmed officials went to Albany and got a bill through "on the dead quiet" legalizing the expenditures. The matter is not ended, however; and may not be until the Grand Jury has taken a hand in it.

Collector Kilbreth's anxiety to have his bond approved promptly and to take possession of his office without delay is readily understood If he can do this before next Monday he will not have to wait until his appointment is approved by the Senate before entering on his duties. It is just possible that a fight may be made in the Senate on the matter, and if Mr. Kilbreth gets in beforehand he will not be disturbed by any questions arising from what is known as the "courtesy" of that body. It happens, too, that Mr. Hendricks is just as anxious to be relieved as Mr. Kilbreth is to take possession of the Collector's office.

The performance of the Navahoe yesterday in the regatta of the Royal London Yacht Club sailed off Cowes was, on the whole, most encouraging. The course is not one in which the Navahoe would be likely to show at her best, and it must be remembered that she has recently completed an ocean voyage and is not yet fully tuned up for racing. Everything was in favor of the other yachts; yet the Navahoe came in third and was beaten by only a small

and ambition of Mr. Carroll in building the Navahoe and 'carrying the war into the enemy's country" by going abroad in the year of an international race for the America's Cup. to bring back the Cape May and Brenton's Reef cups and to capture the Royal Victoria Cup. are certainly deserving of success.

It is exceedingly difficult to speak with patience of the Broadway cable and its performances and mishaps. The list was added to yesterday by an occurrence which appears to afford indubitable proof that the cable itself is far from being what it ought to be. Surely no well-constructed cable would permit the grips to become entangled in it so often. What took place yesterday is almost a repetition of what occurred in lower Broadway a few weeks ago, when a car which could not be halted mowed a swath from the Postoffice to Bowling Green. Yesterday an uptown car locked itself to the cable at Union Square and steadily pushed on to Thirty-first-st., meantime sweeping along with it half a dozen other cars which it had overtaken. There were a large number of alarmed passengers, of course, but they were prevented from leaping off and doing themselves mischief by the prompt action of a number of policemen who sprang aboard and blocked the exits. The Broadway cable road has made a most unenviable record. It must either be improved forthwith or abandoned.

THE BIMETALLIC CONVENTION.

The proceedings of the National Bimetallic Convention, which begins its sessions in Chicago to-day, will be followed with unusual interest by the general public. It is proper to say, however, that the reputation which many of the delegates who aspire to be prominent in its discussions and influential in its deliberations have made for themselves by recent utterances does not encourage the hope that anything either practical or wise will result from the meeting. It is doubtless true, notwithstanding, that these very utterances, the violent temper exhibited, the intemperate threats and insane ravings which have attracted such wide attention, have been of actual service in clearing up the whole situation. The vast majority of our citizens in the West and South as well as in the East are reasonable and reasoning beings. The wild threats and utterly senseless rant of the demagogues who have been talking about confiscation and redistribution and "blood to the bridles" have not merely amazed them by their audacity, but have opened their eyes to the meaning and the motives of the agitators, their recklessness and temerity and the inevitable tendency of their teachings. Few men are so blind as not to see that the logic of all the wild talk of these people is bald anarchy. They have done some good in disclosing themselves. The country has been slowly finding out the real disposition of the demagogues who for the last eight or ten years have been cracking whips over the heads of the whole people. When these fellows reach the point where they boast that they have "scared the East to death" they have come to the end of their tether. The convention that assembles in Chicago

to-day will probably contain some delegates who realize that the whole business has been overdone: that the leaders who chuckle over having "scared the East to death" have not only made sublime asses of themselves, but have brought the cause in which they are engaged into disrepute, ridicule and disgrace. It will be the effort of this sensible minority to retrieve the situation by disavowing and disclaiming all the ridiculous rant and nonsense Secretary Carlisle wrote to Collector Hendricks of the fellows who have made themselves laughing-stocks for the last month or two. We do not think they will succeed. The reasonable bimetallists, who have a sincere desilver, and who believe that it can be done without disaster to business and credit, will be in a hopeless minority, and the fanatical crew who make a living by flux of empty speech and who don't care the toss of a copper what happens so they get an audience and usually resent with just indignation the imputa- which couldn't possibly exist, we suppose, in notoriety will ride over them.

It may be a disappointment to them. But they should remember that these demonstrations of violence, these foolish threats, and all the recklessness manifested by the redmouthed orators are the legitimate crop of what the free silver men have been sowing for years. The most conservative of them have not besitated to charge upon those who differed with them connivance in a great conspiracy and crime: the most moderate of them have indulged in epithets of the most offensive character, and all of them have united in threatening that unless their own notions of finance and currency were regarded they would break up parties and prevent any legislation on the subject by the United States Congress. When Senator Stewart, of Nevada, said in Washington last winter that there should be no legislation on the silver question except such as he and the silver Senators were agreed upon, even if they had to talk the session out. he simply set the keynote for all the blather skites who have been making the welkin ring with threats ever since. It is bad business for minority to set up its dictum in this country and say that nothing shall be done except what it approves. And it is very bad business when a Senator from a State which has hardly population enough to be entitled to a single member of Congress makes bimself the mouthpiece of such a minority and says that the majority of Senators from forty-four States shall be called to a halt and hindered from doing the work they have been commissioned to do until he and his following are counted with and appeased. The few sober-minded and serious persons among the delegates to the Bimetallic Convention have need to bethink themselves that they are pretty near the end of a very bad mistake, and that mistake was in supposing that the American people any where-East or West, North or South-could be browbeaten or scared into submitting to the noise and nonsense of a minority.

## UNIONIST VAPORING.

The Unionist campaign against Home Rule after the passage of the bill by the Commons is boldly planned by Professor Dicey in his Leap in the Dark." The House of Lords is to reject the bill on the ground that no fundamental change in the British Constitution can No heed will be paid to the Gladstonian contention that the present House of Commons dom a direct mandate for the establishment take steps, which can easily be imagined, for result in a Gladstonian majority, and another causes, something like seven-eighths of the

the Valkyrie on time allowance. The energy | ceiving the approval of the majority of the | electors of the United Kingdom." Moreover, the Lords might require that the bill before becoming law "should receive the assent of a majority of the electors both of Great Britain and 5f Ireland.'

Professor Dicey is not influenced in any degree by the fact that two general elections have already been held with Home Rule as the supreme issue. In 1886 Mr. Gladstone introduced his Home Rule bill and appealed to the country directly upon it. The appeal was not sustained. In 1892 the general elections were again held, and Mr. Gladstone with Home Rule as his principal issue was restored to power, The electors practically reversed their previous judgment and placed Mr. Gladstone in office to carry out his Irish policy. The Unionists now coolly propose to have two supplementary appeals to the electorate before an Irish Parlia ment can be established. The first appeal must be taken directly on the Home Rule bill as passed by the Commons and rejected by the Lords. If the Gladstonians win, there must be a second, or in reality the fourth appeal to the country on the same issue. This last "Referendum" summons must be to dual electorates. A majority of all the constituencies in the United Kingdom will not suffice for sustaining the appeal. The Home Rule bill must receive the assent of a majority of the electors both of Great Britain and of Ire-

It is remarkable that Unionist leaders who are constantly charging Mr. Glad-tone with violating constitutional law and precedent should themselves recommend policies which are nothing if not unconstitutional and revolutionary. The House of Lords undoubtedly has the right of exercising a suspensive veto of the Home Rule bill, although the constituencies of the United Kingdom have already armed the Commons with a mandate for its enactment. But how will it be possible to justify the action of the Lords in demanding special Referendum, if the next elections are carried by the Home Rulers? The Home Rule bill will be the basis of appeal, if the country be consulted after the rejection of the measure by the Lords. If the electors sustain Mr Gladstone, the Lords would certainly have no ground for asking for what is only possible in a small State like Switzerland-a specific Referendum requiring a "yea and nay" vote from the people. Moreover, the proposal to submit this Referendum to Great Britain and Ireland separately, and to require a majority vote in each half of the United Kingdom, is entirely without constitutional warrant

It has been the fashion among the Unionists o speak of the majority in Great Britain er in England against Home Rule as a fatal obstacle to Mr. Gladstone's policy. That is a distinctly eparatist and disunion view of the matter In a Parliament representing the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland majorities cannot be made up on sectional lines without invalidating the act of union. When that act was passed both the Irish and the English Parliaments ceased to exist. There was one Parliament for the United Kingdom, and it has power at any time to repeal or modify the act of union. The idea that legislative union a partnership, which cannot be dissolved ithout obtaining the direct assent by Refer endum vote of a majority of the voters of Great Britain as well as a majority in Ireland, has no warrant whatever in the British Constitution.

## ALARMISTS NOT IN ORDER.

No, this country has not quite gone to the dogs, and it is a pity that, in their extreme anxiety to correct existing evils, some men and journals enjoying a high and well-deserved reputation for conservatism speak as if it had. This fashion of speech more than anything else is responsible for a great amount of distrust and fright that must be judged unreasonable. Surely it is the part of prudence, in such times as these, scrupolously to avoid an exaggeration or straining of statement which might ordinarily be pardoned. Thus "The Financial Chronicle," a paper which would on of nessimism and scorn the role of alarm ist, editorially says: "The fact is every where apparent that our attempt to make business active and to give a fictitious price to silver . . . has resulted in the complete paralysis of our industries, and in the destruction of all values, all credit and all confidence. No one can accept this as a strictly correct

No man who goes down Broadway will fail observe that "complete paralysis of all our industries" has not yet arrived. There are too many loaded wagons in the way, and too many stores open with customers in each, and too many people hastening to their accustomed gainful avocations. It is so all over the country. Complete paralysis cannot be found in a single town, and has not yet reached any one of our industries. Of course, too, it is a mistake to say that all value, all credit and all confidence have been destroyed. "The Financial Chronicle" itself, in the same article, tells of people who lend money, which is extension of credit; it tells of the earnings of railroads, which mean values; and it tells of the issue of more Clearing House certificates. which mean confidence and a great deal of it. Indeed, the language is so obviously overstrained that in any ordinary time it would do no harm and call for no remark. A more serious objection is that the assertion quoted attribut's all slackening of industry and im pairment of credit to the present silver law lone. This is just as far from the truth as the assertion that all values have been destroyed, though not as obviously erroneous. Yet every man who reads at all has noticed the statements of manufacturers who give, as their reason for stopping works, their belief that a change of duties must before long render their preduction of goods unprolitable. They may be mistaken in that belief, but they necessarily know better than anybody else for what reason they have decided to suspend operations. It is not exactly good sense to assume that all these manufacturers have been

telling untruths. THE TRIBUNE most sincerely desires to see all business revive again and all industries thrive, whether Congress does this thing, or that thing, or nothing. The best way to give business a chance to revive is surely not to assume that it must suffer complete paralysis unless Congress passes a particular act. It is the silver purchasing provision cannot now be expected to produce such prices, such activity received from the electors of the United King- or such confidence as might have followed its reneal before several hundred banks and of a Parliament in Dublin. The Lords will several thousand firms had failed, and before many thousand men had been scattered from providing that the rejection of the bill shall their accustomed employments. One reason is entail a dissolution." If a dissolution should that other causes besides the uncertainty about result in a return of a Unionist Parliament, the silver are in operation, with increasing force Home Rule question would be buried out of as the time for Congressional action draws sight. If, however, the general elections should nearer. But in spite of any one cause or all Home Rule bill should be sent to the House of former business is still transacted through Lords, the Unionists could have recourse to clearing houses, something like nineteen-twenwhat Professor Dicey describes as a form of tieths of the former business is represented in

and comforts. He who hunts for "complete paralysis" in this country will hunt a long while.

FRESH-AIR WORK.

The Fresh-Air Fund operations have been conducted with unwonted vigor and dispatch this season. At the close of July over 9,400 children have been sent to country homes for their fortnight's vacation. This marks an advance of 1,000 over the record of the preceding year. During the same period 11,000 children have been sent on day excursions, for which a special fund is available; and this also is largely in excess of the number taken out of the city last year. Yesterday there were eighteen parties of children aggregating 641 sent out of town. Every day this week swarms of children will be found at the railway stations, and the parties already made up for next week are equally large. The work of the Fresh-Air Fund is enlarged every season, and the facilities for accomplishing great results are steadily increased. Almost inevitably the last year's record is broken every season.

While the number of children sent away exceeds the record of last year at the corresponding time, the receipts are \$2,700 behind those of the previous season. This is a fact upon which it is unnecessary for us to lay stress. It speaks for itself. While more work has been done, less money has been contributed. Whether this deficiency has been caused by the hard times or by the neglect of regular patrons to send in their contributions prompty, we have no means of determining. But it is evident that the operations of the Fund cannot be continued on the present large scale unless the treasury is promptly replenished. We take our TRIBUNE circle of readers into our confidence in this matter. The Fresh-Air Fund is their charity, and it is wholly dependent upon their generous support. Invitations from the country have never been more numerous than this season; the tenement children were never more eager to have their vacations: the facilities for doing a magnificent work at perhaps the lowest cost per capita yet recorded are unexampled. Only one thing is neededmoney; and it must come in quickly and in large volume or else the operations of the Fund will have to be seriously restricted.

#### BEGINNING A REFORM.

Mr. Dayton has began the great work of reforming the New-York Postoffice with the appointment of a Democratic sweeper in place of a Republican sweeper, resigned. On the whole, we are disposed to think that this was a good way to begin, and that when Mr. Dayton has brought the sweeping department into a condition of the highest efficiency it will be a good time to stop. Without disrespect to the present Postmaster, in his official capacity, or to any of his recent predecessors, we venture mildly to intimate that the Postoffice building of Kilbreth to the Collectorship very much to s sufficiently ugly from an architectural point of view to make cleanliness a special virtue in its case. It cannot be proved by experience that Manhattan Club man-whose name we supthat if its immediate surroundings and those press for the present-to mail him these lines last parts of it which the public frequents were evening: miformly neat and sweet many other sins of emission and commission would be leniently judged. For, in the first place, such a condition of cleanliness has never been attained, and n the second place there have not lately been many other sins to overlook. But it is reasonably safe to say that clean sidewalks and corridors would surprise and delight this comnunity exceedingly.

We acknowledge frankly that there are serious obstacles in the way of such a reformation. The populace is not in the habit of wining its boots before it enters a public building, and if it were there would be no wiping place in the neighborhood of the Postoflice. On the contrary, almost every known facility for acouning dirt is provided there in great abundance. Park Row is always a slough when it is not ankle-deep with dust. At present it is in a condition which can scattely be described and any other city in the world alleged to be civilized. As a storage warehouse for a conoughfare it comes wonderfully near to being a total failure. However, this is incidental, and perhaps does not materially increase the amount of organic matter which is continually tracked into the Postoffice. Nobody inadvertently carries a Belgjan block or a surface railway stringer around on his toes. The chaos of the street is an utterly inexcusable nuisance, but it has not much to do with the subject under consideration.

Then there is Mail-st. We doubt if there is a more unfortunate highway on the habitable globe. It is shamefully maltreated the year round, and all the abuses to which it is subjected are accurately reflected in its appear ance. No attempt is made to conceal them, except for brief periods, in a spasmodic manner: as, for example, on occasions of international display, when the city authorities may think it worth while to banish the property of individuals temporarily and send a sweeper over the surface thus exposed to view. From this contiguous depository of rubbish, as from Park Row, the Postoffice is continually replenished: in dry weather with multifarious pulverized substances and in wet weather with the same substances in a state of flux. For reasons which may to some slight extent inhere in Nature, but which are mainly artificial, the spaces bordering on the Postoffice are often covered with slime when streets elsewhere are dry, and this is one of the embarrassments which attend cleansing operations in that building. We deem it possible that the new payement on Park Row will remedy this evil in a measure, and we suppose it is conceivable that Mail-st, may some day be partially redeemed and restored to its functions as a thoroughfare.

But in the mean time there remains a doubt whether the cleaning department of the Postoffice is exhausting all its resources on the task assigned to it. It certainly does seem to inquiring minds that something more might be done, or at least that what is now done might be done better. We know nothing about the Republican sweeper who has departed, but we shall not move for an investigation of the causes which led to his resignation if his Democratic successor proves to be a first-class take place without the assent of the Nation. the truth, men must admit, that the repeal of besom, and the forerunner of a line of superior sweepers and scrubbers.

> A political party can often take honorable advantage of the blunders of its opponents, but we do not believe that a single reputable Republican hopes that the result of Mr. Blount's mission to

for the remainder of the year, since he is compelled to keep within the appropriation, and there is no way in which this can be enlarged. The prossociation, she will be found to have beaten depend upon its within a reasonable time repect is not cheering. If the streets have not been

them in the ordinary purchases of necessaries | dition when the Department is compelled to count every dollar?

Another open Sunday at the World's Fair strengthened the evidence, already abundant, that the managers made a bad blunder when they decided to break faith with the Government. They have nothing to show for what they have lost.

It is a noteworthy and commendable thing that the Congress on Higher Education held in connection with the World's Fair protested earnestly against the degradation of the degrees of Doctor of Philosophy and Doctor of Science, which are conferred indiscriminately by institutions of low standard, and appointed a committee to devise ways and means to correct the evil. The committee is an influential one, consisting of Presi dents Dwight, Low, Gilman, Patton, Harper and Angell. The degrees mentioned are not the only ones which are conferred too freely by our educational institutions, though there is undoubtedly a tendency in the right direction in this matter. In this relation it is interesting to take notice of one clergyman's declination this year to accept the degree of Doctor of Divinity, This is a phenomenal occurrence, although Beecher refused that honor from Amherst College, his alma mater, and remained plain Mr. Beecher to the end of his life.

A canard had found currency in foreign papers to the effect that "Father Knowles," of Boston, has declined to succeed Pere Hyacinthe, in the Gallican Church of Paris. This was cabled from New-York to Europe, of course not with the knowledge of Father Knowles. It is proper to say, however, that advices from Paris state that no offer of the kind has been made or even thought of.

If things go on as they have begun every Broadway car may have to carry a pair of horses on the root, with a windlass to lower them to the greet at a moment's notice.

Mayor Wanser is hopeful of giving Jersey City the lowest tax rate in twenty years. That will a most gratifying result of a little more than a year of Republican government in that muchmisgoverned city; a result, moreover, achieved in spite of extraordinary discouragements and bitter hostility. If Mr. Wanser had had a fair of portunity to carry out his ideas, it would be s surprising, but he has been hampered and embarrassed in innumerable ways by the Democritic politicians both at home and in Trentor Nevertheless he has been able to demonstrate some things which cannot but make the people of Jersey City exceedingly reluctant to return to the old order of affairs in municipal govern-

The Brooklyn ring seems to have determined to risk Boody again. But he is a mighty bad risk.

One thing which the coming Congress should resolutely avoid is the policy which is inseparably associated with the name of a prominent Western Congressman. The only right method of dealing with Holmanism is to relegate it to the remote and indistinct background.

They say that Poucher takes the appointment heart, since his first choice for the place was Poucher. All the same it was downright mean of

What turns our Poncher's weal to wee! Why looks he so dejected? He can't Collector be, and so He's very uncollected.

## PERSONAL

The seventy-fifth anniversary of the organization of the first Sunday-school at Hedford, Mass., has revived the memory of the Rev. Samuel Stearns, to whom its establishment was due. It seems strange in this day to learn that the plan met with strange in this day to learn that the purposition from adherents of the Church. Many honestly contended that it was a deserration of the Sabbath day for children to congregate for such purposes. Mr. Stearns persisted in his design, however, and was one of the first in the State to have

Baron William Von Faber, the only son of Baron Lothar Von Faber, and part owner of the world-renowned lead-pencil factory in Nuremberg, died in Germany a few days ago. He left no sons, to the great regret of his father. The family is one of the wealthest in Germany, and its members stand high among the patricians of old Nuremberg.

Hugh O'Donnell, chairman of the famous Adittee of the Amalgamated Workers tractor's supplies it is an immense success from cago, where he is associate editor of "The Eight the contractor's point of view; but as a thor- Hour Herald." He has always done more or less work in the newspaper line. Since he was acquitted of the charges of murder, conspiracy and treason brought against him he has been manager of a musical combination.

At the exhibit of British Guiana at the World's Fair is to be found Adolphus Daniel, an Arrawac Indian, born and reared in that country. His intelligence and his excellent English render popular with the visitors to the Agriculture Build-ing Mr. Daniel has had a life of adventure, and is skilled in observation. He has reason to be proud of the high rank taken in professiona and mercantile pursuits by Indians in British

Rear-Admiral A. W. Weaver, who has signified his intention of retiring under the forty years' service clause as soon as the Senate shall have confirmed his nomination to that rank, was born in the District of Columbia, July 1, 1832, and entered the Navy at the age of sixteen. He took part in the surveys for the Atlantic cable in 1867. He was constantly engaged during the Civil War, and commanded the ironclad Mahopac at the capture of Fort Fisher.

Wah Chong, a wealthy Chinese merchant of Seattle, Wash., made his fortune in building up American trade with China and in importing Chinese laborers in past years. He is said to be worth er a million dollars. He had several wives both here and in China, one of them an Indian woman, here and in China, one of them an Indian woman, the mother of a son sixteen years eld, of whom he is very fond. Wishing to leave his property to his son, his Chinese children born in this country having no claim to citizenship, he appealed to the courts on the ground of the mother being a native, and judgment was rendered in favor of the boy. Wah Chong's large interests in realty were acquired years ago, when a Chinaman could hold property. Under the existing law this right is denied them, nor will a bequest of property to them hold good.

Miss Matt Crim, the young novelist, was born in Louisiana, but has spent most of her life in Georgia. At present she is living in New-York, and is engaged on a novel and a play. In appearance she is graceful and girlish. She is still quite young, Her first story to appear in "The Century" was "An Unfortunit Creetur," a sketch of power and

IT AGGRAVATES HIS RHEUMATISM

From The Buffalo Commercial.

Whenever the President hears "The Louis Courier Journal," declaring that the Democrparty must at the first opportunity declare free trade and shape the National policy in direction, his rheumatism is more than ever p

From The Kansas City Journal.

The remarkable peculiarity of Republican misrule is that it does not begin to produce bad resuits till the Democratic party has been in power
several months.

FRANCE IS AT LEAST CANDID. From The Detroit Tribune,

France is at least entitled to the respect which the world grants to frankness. If England were engaged in gobbling up Slam, the dispatches would be filled with columns of plous pretence about civilization and humanity, and everything else except the truth.

WHEN THIEVES FALL OUT!

hopes that the result of Mr. Blount's mission to Hawaii will be the restoration of a preposterous Queen to a patched-up throne.

Street-Cleaning Commissioner Andrews is convinced that "rigid economy and retrenshment" must be the order of the day in his Department must be the order of the day in his Department assembles.

WHEN THIEVES FALL OUT!

From the Albany Express.

A highly edifying spectacle is presented when Democrats arise to denounce Populists as Anarchetts. A short time ago the two had combined to overthrow the Republican party, but now the Democrats are destrous of getting rid of their necomplices, as they see that the latter are likely to make some awkward demands when Congress assembles.

TOO BIG TO HANDLE

THE WORLD OF LONDON.

CHRONICLED AND CRITICISED BY ME EDMUND YATES.

ENTERTAINMENTS FOR THE KAISER-THE QUEEN'S CUP-THE GRAND-DUKE OF LUX. EMBOURG AND HIS BRIDE-THE SIAM-

ESE DIFFICULTY-MR. SIMPSON'S

NEW INVENTION. (BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.)

Copuright 1893: By The Tribune Association. London, July 31.-Emperor William is to give a linner party to his English relatives on board his yacht one night this week, and will entertain the Queen at afternoon tea. The Emperor will dine twice in the Indian Room at Osborne with the Queen, and the Prince of Wales is to give a dinner to him on board either the Osborne or the Vic-toria and Albert. If Emperor William succeeds in winning the Queen's Cup on Thursday with the Meteor, he will gain a fine piece of plate, which has been manufactured for Her Majesty by Garrard from a design selected by the Queen and Princese Beatrice. The cup is twenty-two inches high and stands on an ebony base. It is shaped as an oviform Pilgrim bottle, with dolphin handles, connected with the top by chains. On the front are the royal arms. The design is most artistic and original, and the workmanship beautiful.

A WISE AND POPULAR MARRIAGE. The Hereditary Grand-duke of Luxembourg and his wife, Princess Marie Anne, have been welcomed on arrival at the capital of their future dominion with a series of popular fetes which speak volumes for the wisdom of the match. The German Emperor has made no sign, but Queen Victoria specially instructed Sir Horace Rumbold to proceed from the Hague to Luxembourg in order to present her personal congratulations to the newly married pair. The marriage is immensely popular in Luxembourg because the bride is a strong Catholic and represents Austrian interests against those of Germany. It is thought that the marriage has successfully checkmated for a while at least the German Emperor's designs of annexation or predominating influence. In spite of their enor-mous wealth the Hereditary Grand-duke and Duchess have settled down to peaceful arcadian country life in the fine old mansion near Diekirch which they have purchased. They will remain there till a suitable house has been built for their accommodation in Luxembourg.

LORD HOUGHTON RECOVERING.

Lord Houghton's illness, which prevented him from taking his place in the House of Lords last week, was the result of a chill caught at the cricket match on the Viceregal grounds. It has, however, yielded to Dr. Nixon's treatment.

THE KHEDIVE'S BROTHER AT SPA. The most conspicuous figure at Spa just

now is that of the Khedive's younger brother, Mahomed Ali Pacha, who ar-rived at the Hotel de Flandre with Zeki Bey and Dr. Krantz in close attendance. Mahomed father, Ismail Pacha, enjoyed the humors of race week thoroughly, and on more than one occasion was the companion of Queen Marie Henriette in long drives through the woods. SIR EVELYN WOOD AND HIS PROBABLE SUC-

CESSOR. The retirement of Sir Evelyn Wood from the Al-

dershot command, in view of his early assumption of the duties of the Quartermaster-Generalship, has created a difficulty for the military authorities, Sir Evelyn has been such an active and industrious commander that it is imperative that he should be succeeded by an officer possessed of some at least of his attributes, but such men, unfortunately, are not too common. It is not unlikely, therefore, that Lord Roberts may be persuaded to accept the command for a time, at least, in order that he may require a prescript of the home. acquire practical knowledge of the home Army and its wants, and at the same time assist the heads of the War Office.

ORIGIN OF THE FRANCO-SIAMESE TROUBLE. The fons et origo of the present Stamese diffiulty undoubtedly was the desire of France to obtain the trade of Southwest China. Their surveys of other routes from Tonquin convinced them of the superiority of that advocated for so many Holt Hallett, which passes from Burmah up the Mekong Vailey to Ssumao. This Chinese frontier town gives the only easy access to the provinces of Yunnan and Sechuan; hence the de-mand in the ultimaturu for the east bank of the Mekong from China southward as the French frontier. The people of this country are protesting at what they call a claim sprung without warning. This is not the case. Holt Hallett has for years kept the public informed concerning French intentions, as shown in the written statements of their leading authorities in these matters. The Tonquin and China frontiers do not afford a point of entrance to Southwest China in any way comparable for trade purposes with Ssumao. This is the crux of the French demands. It is a fight for richest undeveloped market in the world. France, by annexing the left bank of the Mekong, would be enabled to build a railway to Ssumao to tap it. She will gain the prestige of opening a means of communication of equal trade importance to the Suez Canal, together with a position in Indo-

HOW THE GENERAL OUTWITTED THE DUKE. The well-known Lude shootings, in Perthshire, have been let this season to the Perrins. There is a funny story about the Lude shootings. the present century the then Duke of Athole claim feudal rights over the lands of Lude. The rivalry between the Atholes and the owners of Lude had long disturbed the harmony of the Perthshire Highlands. The Duke, after protracted litigation, established his claim to the right to shoot over Lude. Having obtained a decree from the Court of Session, he proceeded to annoy and enrage his neighbor and legal antagonist, General Robertson, by inviting the whole countryside to a grand day's deer-shooting over the Lude lands. The General however, brilliantly outmanoeuvred the Duke, who took nothing by his success in the Court of See sion. The lawn of Lude was then ornamented by ten cannon. These were distributed all over the shootings, and whenever the Duke of Athole and his covert party appeared, off went a gun, and of course off went the deer, and no more were to seen that day. The Duke and his friends were ultimately obliged to retire with every ball in their rifles.

China similar to that created for her in Egypt by

#### REPAIRS ON THE WARSHIP HOWE The repairs of the Howe at Chatham are making

satisfactory progress, over 1,000 men being em-ployed on them or work connected with them. Before she was taken in hand by the dockyard people glib estimates were made that the expense would be somewhere about f100,000. The estimate of me who know what they are talking about is now that the total cost will not exceed \$40,000, and that the ship will be out of dock by the end of October.

ANOTHER INKSTAND NEEDED.

The idea that an operatic manager should rewell staged and well performed is a point in several instances open to question. It is as absurd at would be a proposal to present a testimonial to sausages. But if beneficial efforts of the impre-sario are to receive additional recognition, let the contributions of his admirers be used to provide him with another inkstand. He has one already from his Queen; let him have another from his sub jects. His literary labors are so extensive, for nothing is produced by any of his employesdrama, opera, farce, burlesque or pan which his name is not given as part author, that he is sure to make ample use of it.

#### A NEW WAY TO PRESERVE PICTURES. Apropos of our museums and picture galleries,

it is to be hoped that the powers that be will turn their attention to a recent invention of W. S. Simp son, C. E., which promises to do away with the dangers which all pictures, and especially watercolor drawings, have hitherto undergone from the disastrous effect of light on pigments. Mr. Simp-son has, by an exceedingly simple device, made it possible to frame all pictures, large or small, under this desirable condition. The canvas or painting is placed in a chamber or box, either copper or aluminum, according to the size and weight of the picture. The front of this chamber is of matic glass, and by the use of an air-pump all air behind the glass is exhausted and a vacuum created. The picture is then replaced in the original frame, the only difference being that the colors appear considerably brighter and every detail is more distinct, owing to the absence of the air for merly imprisoned between the glass and the painting, and the substitution of achromatic for ordinary glass. Under these conditions the most desp